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WEEKLY REVIEW.

—The *Times of India* thinks the Governor General would have done better, instead of sanctioning the Lahore and Peshawur railway, to have sanctioned the extension of the Baroda line to Ajmere and Mooltan. We think so too. Russia, it appears, is withdrawing from Bokhara. She will not need to set up a terminal monument: this Peshawur railway will serve to tell how near she came to India.

—We noticed last Sunday an unusual number of the most loathsome class of *beiragis*, clothed in ashes, without sackcloth or any other cloth, parading the bazaars with a trumpeter at their head, and wondered what was up. The following paragraph from the *Bombay Gazette* explains it:

"Mr. Venayekrow Jugonath Sunkersett about a week ago gave a dinner to a number of Guzerathee and Hindu Brahmins, and presented half a rupee to each of them. On Sunday last upwards of 2,000 of his own caste (Sonars) were entertained at Pallow. These feasts have been given in accordance with the Hindu custom on the occasion of the last days of the funeral ceremonies in reference to the death of the deceased Hon'ble Jugonath Sunkersett. The expenses incurred in these feasts amounted to about Rs. 12,000."

And this, while hundreds are dying of starvation on the other side of India. Where is Hindu Reform?

—The last number of the *Bombay Saturday Review* contains one of the most astounding arithmetical calculations we remember to have seen. It occurs in an article on the Runn of Kutch, and we here extract it for the edification of our readers:

"Man is nature's latest and most efficient instrument in changing the ever changing, never resting face of nature: and of course through his intelligence. Every single pair of human beings at the end of the hundredth generation, that is in 3000 years, generate a heap of carcases equal in breadth to the whole surface of the earth, and in height to 3674 times the distance between the earth and the sun: and yet from Adam to the last born son of Adam the weight of the earth has not been increased one grain, nor its girth one cubit. Three thousand years from this year, 1866, counting the present number of men and women as 1,000,000,000, the heap of human carcases generated by them will be 500,000,000 times the dimensions of the heap generated by a single couple, and yet not a grain will have been added to the weight, nor a cubit to the girth of the earth. It is very clear therefore that it is by his mind—not by his carcase that man is a natural instrument in changing the face of nature."

Let us look this marvellous result fairly in the face. Let the whole earth be the basis for the obelisk of human carcasses, the pile will reach to the height of—not a thousand miles, nor a million of miles, nor a hundred million, but—3674 times this last amount. In comparison with this formidable result the calculations of the Hindu puranas shrink into insignificance. As for Colenso he may hide his diminished head; his arithmetic never soared such a flight as this. This globe of ours might well split asunder into a thousand asteroids, in the effort to get rid of the monster, man, threatening it with such a ruinous and appalling cataclysm of humanity.

Let us now look at the simple fact. We will take not the progeny of one couple for 3,000 years, but we will take the progeny of fifty millions of couples (or as many as existed 3,000 years ago) for that period of time; nay, we will take the entire progeny of man for 6,000 years; and it turns out that if we suppose all the carcasses of all the human beings that have existed upon the earth from the days of Adam and Eve to the present hour, to have been preserved in their integrity and to be now equally distributed over the surface of the earth, they would be altogether insufficient to cover that surface. The *Reviewer* takes the present population of the globe at 1,000 millions. He would probably allow the half of that to be a sufficient average for the generations of the last 3,000 years; but this would only require the present number of inhabitants to be multiplied by 45. For the first 3,000 years we will take an average of 200 millions for the generations; this will give 18,000 millions, which added to the 45,000 millions of the last 3,000 years, makes 63,000 millions. But let us say 100,000 millions. Now the dry land of the earth has an area of 52 millions of square miles or about 33,000 millions of acres. Consequently if we suppose all the men, women and children that ever lived upon the earth (reckoning 6,000 years from Adam) to be now alive on the earth, and equally distributed, there would be only *three persons* to an acre. So much for the obelisk of human carcasses, as broad as the earth and 3,674 times the height of the sun.

—The *Indian Mirror* says the Brahma Somaj is "a living illustration of a policy of dishonorable hypocrisy, unmanly cowardice, and unpardonable inconsistency. It does not make the renunciation of idolatry a matter of conscience, but keeps it an open question for prudence to decide according to an estimate of probable advantages and disadvantages in each case."

—*The Indian Temperance Advocate* is the title of a paper to be issued monthly in Moradabad. The Prospectus says this is the first teetotal paper printed in India. This is a great mistake. We have had more than one in Bombay. The *Bombay Temperance Advocate* was published for many years. Copies of the new paper may be ordered from Dr. Lazarus, Benares.

—Rev. Messrs. Wolters and Weakley made a tour in Asia Minor, and each of them sent an account of it to the Church Missionary Society's Rooms. Some of the *apparent discrepancies* in these journals are noticed in the *Church Missionary Intelligencer*—*e.g*:—

"After leaving Kara-hissar on the road to Ak Shehr, being overtaken by a violent thunder-storm, they were compelled, at the village of Chay, to seek shelter in 'a miserable windowless lodging,' the best place, however, which could be found. 'However,' observes Mr. Weakley, 'by nailing up coverings over the four large apertures, and getting a good fire of well-burnt charcoal, we managed to dry ourselves and pass a comfortable night.' Mr. Wolters, speaking of the same apartment, describes it 'as an upper room, with six windows.' Here again is an apparent discrepancy; just precisely such an one as, when discovered by men of the Colenso school in the sacred Scriptures, is immediately used as the basis of some elaborate argument against their inspiration and authority. And yet a very little consideration suffices to show that the statements are quite reconcileable, for Mr. Wolters proceeds to say—'four of the windows, those towards the street, had never known such things as panes or shutters. However, when we shut the door, there was no draught, and getting a charcoal fire, we made ourselves as comfortable as might be, especially after we put up our waterproof sheets as curtains.'"

—The Rev. H. Baker, who had been for *fifty years* a Missionary of the Church Missionary Society, died on the 22nd of last month at Cottayam. His son (also a Missionary) says, in a letter to the *C. M. S. Record*:—"He disliked talking of himself, and more than once expressed his dislike of 'set phrases' and 'lofty and cant sayings,' but which he thought were seldom really felt—but he had so firm a faith that 'Christ died for him, that now there was no account or reckoning, all was right,' that the shadow of a doubt of his acceptance never seemed to cross his mind. He told me once, 'all that was long settled, he had not now to make up his mind, there was no question between him and God.' At other times he would repudiate self—his 'imperfect thoughts and imperfect motives for action, and then how very far short the accomplishment was, of what even he had intended to do.' He frequently said to enquiries 'all is right.'"

—With reference to C. W. S. T.'s rejoinder on the salaries of bishops, N. N. requests us to say that he declines to prolong the controversy. 'The *sutor* will not go beyond his last.'

—Prince Napoleon has been making one of his characteristic speeches at a dinner given him by M. Emile Girardin. He is the *enfant terrible* of the Tuilleries. Here is a part of his deliverance:

"Austria is the most powerful support of Catholicism in the world. She represents the Federal form as opposed to the principal of united nationalities. She aims at the triumph

at Viennia, Pesth, and Frankfort of Liberal and Parliamentary institutions as opposed to democracy. She is the last refuge of Catholicism and feudality; she must, therefore, be beaten down and stamped out. The work was commenced in 1859, and it must now be completed. Imperial France must continue to be the enemy of Austria. She must be the friend and support of Prussia, the country of the great Luther, and attack Austria with her ideas and her arms. She must support Italy, which is now the centre of revolution in the world until such time as France becomes so, for her mission is to overthrow Catholicism at Rome, as that of Prussia is to stamp it out at Vienna. France must be the ally of Prussia and of Italy, and her armies will be engaged in the struggle before two months are over."

Catholicism was overthrown at Rome in November 1848. In June 1849 the army of Louis Napoleon bombarded the city and then informed the fugitive Pope that the way was open for him to return. He did return, April 12th, 1850, and has been there ever since, upheld by the French arms. The only reason why the Pope has been in the Vatican, all these years, is that Louis Napoleon has been ruler of France. This does not look like a mission to overthrow Catholicism in Rome. If his troops are withdrawn next month, that will be the abandonment of a very different Mission.

Meanwhile, it appears that a representation from Prussia has sufficed to make the Emperor abandon his claim to the Rhenish frontier. At the same time, he lets Venetia, thrown to him by Austria, fall into the hands of Italy. He does not seem in any haste to gratify our prophetical friends who will have it that he is 'the destined monarch of the world,' and who have 'chalked out' for him a course of action very different from his present unaggressive procedure. He is in our opinion doing all that prophecy requires him to do, upholding the Papacy at the same time that he keeps the Catholic Church in a position of dependence on himself.

—The Free Church of Scotland contributed to the Sustentation Fund last year £121,363. A great deal of this corresponds to what would be the Home Mission Fund in other Churches.

—At the Ohio State Sabbath School Convention, June 15th, it was stated that more than 50,000 conversions had taken place the past year in the Sunday Schools of that state alone.

—We have been favoured with the following note:—

"His Highness the Tummongong of Johore, who lately visited Bombay 'en route' to England, has had the honor of being presented to Her Majesty the Queen. This native Rajah is much beloved by his Malay subjects and respected by the European community of Singapore. A late Governor, Colonel Butterworth, was instrumental in having him and his brother Inchi Wan Abdulrahaman, placed in the Rev. Mr. Keasberry's Malay mission school, where they pursued the usual course of religious as well as secular instruction, Mr. Keasberry refusing to make any distinction between the young Rajas and the other scholars in this respect. Doubtless this course has had much to do in making the men what they are. The Rajah now in England is by far the most popular as also the most enlightened of the native chiefs of the whole eastern archipelago. It was from his grandfather that the Island of Singapore was obtained. His family have always been steady friends and allies with the British."

We have received and read with much pleasure, a Sermon by the Rev. W. B. Keer, entitled *The Good Confession and the Fight of Faith*, preached after a confirmation in London, upon the Christian warfare. The discourse is well fitted both to encourage and to stimulate those who are setting out in the Christian course. The syle is perspicuous, the language forcible, and the subject is judiciously handled.

A paper on "The Indian Empire" read before the London Indian Society by Mr. Robert Knight, has been published in pamphlet form and we have been favored with a copy. Mr. Knight is persuaded that India is better off in the hands of Englishmen than she would be in those of any other people, though he thinks there is still a good deal of room for improvement, and it is to the discussion of the latter aspect of the case that the paper is chiefly devoted. After glancing at the advantages derived by India from the connection, he considers those that England derives from it. But while both nations derive great advantages from the connection, the entire cost of maintaining it is devolved upon India? The old notion that conquest conveys certain rights, is discarded. England should bear part of the expense of the army in India. India has too long been the milch cow of England. Mr. Knight complains of the shape in which the Indian accounts have hitherto been presented and it is worthy of note that his representations appear (from the recent Budget) to have been not without influence on Lord Cranbourne.

This Lecture is written in Mr. Knight's usual chaste, lucid and vigorous style; and though we might have something to say about the responsibilities of England that he has not seen fit to say, we are happy to testify our agreement with the general strain of this discourse.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1866.

THE CHURCH AND CASTE.

There is an article in the July number of *Macmillan* on Modern Commentaries on the Bible, and, in particular, on Professor Lightfoot's Commentary on the Galatians, in which the writer is pleased to give some advice to missionaries in India.

"Some learned Jews could become Christians (in the apostolic days), but they found it most difficult to give up their sense of superiority, and therefore to give up the law with its essential exclusiveness. A not dissimilar state of things is now to be witnessed in India. The Brahmins, in great numbers, have become convinced that their religion must be abandoned, and they are willing to abandon it; but the privileges of caste, which, though existing side by side with their religion, is really its very basis, they still cling to, not having the courage, if they have the wish, to leave a place of social superiority. Unfortunately there are no missionaries among them wise enough to say, 'We will not break your caste. If you accept our teaching, you may maintain all social arrangements which are not immoral.' Then matters would soon adjust themselves, and an inevitable modification would lead to a speedy collapse of the system. Instead of this, the well-meaning but wrong-headed teachers who seem to take a pleasure not easily to be defended in tilting at the prejudices of their hearers, have been uncompromising on this question; and the few who have abandoned caste—like the brilliant Professor Tagore, who threw up twenty thousand (?) a year when he made his choice—are isolated by the many, who retire into the cold asylum of a philosophical deism, of which the main characteristic is the maintenance of caste. The case is not a parallel, but it has enough of similarity to teach a lesson of toleration."

The resemblance here discovered is between the case of the Brahmin, and that of the Jewish converts to the Christain faith about whom Peter and Paul had a difference of opinion. If we grant the analogy, the writer, in condemning the missionaries, condemns Paul. In the very passage which affords the occasion for the above remarks, Paul tells us that he withstood Peter to the face because he was to be blamed. For at the beginning Peter had eaten with the Gentile converts; but when certain had come from James, he withdrew, and thus allowed a distinction to be observed between the Jewish and Gentile converts. Here was caste; here in the Christian church; the last place in the world where one would have thought to see it tolerated. When Paul came and found this condition of things, the Jewish convert standing apart from the Gentile believer and refusing to eat with him, and apostolic countenance not wanting, he was greatly shocked. He did not hesitate to denounce the evil publicly. Doubtless the other apostles were conscious that there was a grievous anomaly in this state of things, and tolerated it in hope of a gradual rectification. But until Paul so distinctly denounced it, they did not see that this was a thing to be uncompromisingly resisted from the very beginning. The ceremonial law should neither be imposed on the Gentile converts, nor maintained by the Jewish in a way to separate the one class from the other. 'The truth of the Gospel' was involved in the matter. Now it is incomprehensible how a man should make Paul's zeal in the correction of this error the starting-point for a reproof against missionaries in India for not giving Brahminism a place in the church.

But is it true that missionaries have been so inflexibly opposed to the recognition of caste in the churches? It is not. The Romish priests who planted the Goa church allowed Brahmins to come in with their Brahminical distinctions; and to this day, after three centuries, the descendants of those Brahmins refuse to intermarry with other Christians and jealously maintain their caste distinctions. The American missionaries in the Madras Presidency unhappily fell into this snare, and allowed distinctions of caste in the Native churches. They waited twenty or thirty years, to see the evil work itself out, but found that a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump; caste was a millstone dragging the churches down, lower and lower. Finally, they came to the conclusion that it must be got rid of at any cost; the converts must make an irrevocable choice between caste and Christ. Well what took place? Very many of the converts chose caste, and went out of the churches which they had been so long blighting by their presence; a few remained, and the foundations of the churches were laid anew with less of worldly prestige,

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but according to 'the truth of the Gospel.' Notwithstanding these crucial experiments, there are still missionaries in India who are willing to tolerate this most deadly enemy of true religion. They are doomed to disappointment and confusion. To disappointment in two ways; first, they do not find men coming over *en masse* as they had hoped; and next, caste in the church is not so easily disposed of as they had thought. If caste and Christ are in any sense associable—Hindoos will reason—then there cannot be that radical antagonism between Hinduism and Christianity that Christians allege, and consequently there cannot be any absolute necessity for that which involves so great a stigma in this country, a change of religion. As for those who come into the church with caste-colors flying, they will reason in this way: Christ has received us; it is on this supposition that we have been received into the church; we were required to repent of our sins, but we were not required to repent of caste; if we have been received upon this footing, there is no reason why we should *not* remain upon this footing; we will therefore keep our caste, let men preach as they will.

PRIESTCRAFT.

THERE is nothing that men will not do for gain. There is nothing so sacred that they will hesitate to make it the means of getting them 'filthy lucre.' When the Son of God came into the world, some one discovered that he could make twenty pieces of silver by selling him, and he sold him. The Gospel of God's grace to sinners has been a subject of barter ever since it has been in the world and there are thousands at this moment who know it only as an article of merchandize. Like other articles of merchandize, it is worked up into the form best suited for barter; it is manufactured, improved. There are some systems, or churches as they are called, where this commerce has been more extensively carried on than elsewhere. Even in the days of the Apostles, interested men were proposing themselves for the ministry and not without success. The great and systematic development of this commerce in after ages, was made (as we think) the subject of express prophecy. When the third seal was opened, John heard a voice saying, 'A measure of wheat for a penny, and three measures of barley for a penny; and see thou hurt not the oil and wine.' This is the voice of a merchant speaking from the midst of his wares; some of them are kept back from the vulgar touch; the food which the people require they may have, but they must pay him for it. And a pair of balances is seen. Spiritual things are set forth by material. *Freely* ye have received, *freely* give, said Christ to the Apostles. Whosoever will, let him take of the water of life *freely*. Come ye buy and eat; yea, come, buy wine and milk *without money and without price*. The blessings of the Gospel are free as the light and the air. But it was discovered that the communication of these blessings, might be made conducive to the aggrandizement of a class. We, as the representatives of God, having a high commission from Him for this very purpose, will dispense the Gospel to men, but in such a way that they shall feel their dependence upon us for its blessings, and give us honor, and pay us whatever we think a suitable equivalent. We will give them so much land in heaven for so much on earth. We hold their everlasting destinies in our hands; we give eternal life to whom we will; what wonder then if we should have the best of this world's goods and the highest of this world's honor?

This is priestcraft. It has always been in the world, and has had to do with the establishment of almost all religions known among men. And it has had much to do with Christianity, not in its establishment but in its perversion. The religion of Christ, as set forth in the New Testament, is scarcely for any thing more remarkable than for its antagonism to all priestcraft. There is indeed a body of ministers; men whose business it is to set forth the Gospel, to seek the conversion of sinners and the edification of the converted. But the very Gospel they preach forbids and absolutely disallows the assumption of all that pertains to priestcraft; and it is necessary for them to pervert the Gospel, keep part of it back, mix something of their own with it, in order that they may create an essential distinction between themselves and others, and place men in a position of helpless dependence on them. To some extent they lay an embargo on the blessings purchased by Christ; they retain the monopoly of these in their hands; not, in all instances, for the sake of filthy lucre; often, for the sake of the position, the superiority, the power, the honor. The Gospel pure and simple, conveys all the promises to every believer, recognizes him as a child of God, gives him the inalienable guidance of the Spirit of God, a right to know all that God has revealed, and a command to seek the salvation of others. He has a throne of grace and belongs to a royal priesthood. He is himself a priest and a king unto God. He gladly recognizes those whom God has set apart for the work of the ministry, and with becoming humility receives the instruction which they are enabled to impart; but he knows them none the less as brethren, heirs with him of the same grace.

This distinguishing glory of the Gospel must be dear to the hearts of all true Christians. They have great cause to look with jealousy upon every attempt to elevate the clergy into a higher order of humanity, and to invest them with absolute power to obtain for the rest of men, the favor of God.

The extract from the *Powla* in our last number, giving an account of an Essay by Dr. Blenkinsopp, is calculated, we think, to awaken this distrust. 'The Catholic Church is a spiritual, not an intellectual system, aiming at the re-union of man with God, through his Son, by means of the sacraments'. The union is brought about by Baptism, without any exercise of the intellect on the part of the subject. It is the priest that regenerates; that effects this union; that saves, in fact. The subject is brought into union with God without willing it, desiring it or knowing it. Afterwards, he discovers that he has spiritual life, and that he received it from the priest; and further that he is dependent upon the priest for the sustenance of this life; for it is sustained by the sacraments, and no one but the priest can dispense these. The essential notes of the true Church, we are told, are *priestly orders*, *apostolic succession*, and *the sacraments*. Touch not the oil and the wine. Look unto us, for salvation. We call this priestcraft, and we affirm that the Gospel is utterly and inexorably opposed to it. It may be that there is a body of the laity, willing to acknowledge such an absolute distinction between them and the clergy, and willing to put away from themselves those responsibilities and promises that the Gospel makes to every Christian. But they who have so fled for refuge to Christ as to lay hold upon these promises and responsibilities, are forbidden by the Gospel to recognize a clergy that make such unauthorized assumptions as these. Christ's words are the bread of life upon which they daily feed; the water that he giveth is in them a well of waterspringing up unto everlasting life; they are branches in the true vine; they willingly recognize those who are more highly gifted or have made greater progress than themselves; but an order of priesthood such as existed among the Jews, a class to mediate between God and themselves, they cannot give place to in the Church of Christ.

As for the idea that a man may be made a child of God without any consent or activity on his own part, we will inquire in our next number, how far it consists with statements of Scripture.

NOTES FROM AN INTERLEAVED BIBLE.—Luke VIII. 16. 'No man covereth it.' Christ sometimes seems to do this. Moses, forty years in Horeb, thought perhaps that he was a candle put under a vessel. And Christ himself for thirty years seemed to be such a hidden candle. It is that it may shine the better and longer that God hides a light for a season. But it is not for man to cover what God has lighted.

17. 'Nothing is secret that shall not be manifest.' This relates to the word received into the heart. It must manifest itself in the life. Light is sown; that which is to be light in the world is hid first in a human heart. The buried seed will some day shoot. Without this, no fruit. An alarm to secret Christians.

18. 'Whosoever hath to him shall be given.' This verse is one of the grand helps of the Christian. Have what I may, I may expect more. He that keepeth the seed, embraces it so that it germinates, more shall be sown in him. The farmer cultivates every inch of good soil, neglecting the bad.

'Take heed how ye hear.' From 2 Tim. III. 16, we learn that the word is perfect; if unfruitful, the fault is in us.

21. 'My brethren are those that hear the word and do.' The believer should say this with Christ, and not merely say but act correspondingly. The *doing* shows that they are born again of the incorruptible seed. Though we have known Christ after the flesh yet now know we him no more. We recognize those that are born of the Spirit as his brethren.

22. 'He said, Let us.' The responsibility of the embarcation was with him. They should have remembered this, when alarmed by the storm.

25. 'Where is your faith.' As one would say to a soldier, Where is your shield? Where is your sword? Faith would have been their safety, without waking Christ. Faith recognizes Christ's power to be unslumbering, even when storms of passion and distress seem to declare it asleep.

24 and 29. The power and grace of the Lord Jesus manifested in this subjugation of the material elements, and in the restoration from chaos of that poor man's ruined nature, testify to every one who is willing to avail himself of them in faith, that he is sure to come off more than conqueror at last, however long the enemy may seem to have things his own way.

37. 'Besought him to depart.' One who makes more account of the outcasts of society than of the material wealth of man, is unwelcome in this world. The value of that

recovered soul, the implied promise to heal all their halt and blind and crazed, could not compensate for the loss of the swine. Christianity requires sacrifices not merely from individuals, but from society. The Sabbath, for instance. The Opium traffic, the Abkarree, &c.

39. 'God hath done,—Jesus had done.' He was in advance of many that now live; for he believed that whoso honoreth the Son, honoreth the Father also.

PAUL'S ARGUMENT

IN THE EPISTLE TO THE ROMANS.—No. 7.

"*For what the law could not do, in that it was weak through the flesh, God, sending his own Son in the likeness of sinful flesh, and for sin, condemned sin in the flesh: that the righteousness of the law might be fulfilled in us, who walk not after the flesh but after the Spirit.*" VIII. 3, 4.

WHAT the law could not do, was this: it could not give us a righteousness. It could show us sin, but not deliver from it; it could show us the requirements of God, but not how to conform to them. It served a most important purpose, inasmuch as, in the case of those who received its full teaching, it frustrated that *deceitfulness* of sin by which a man is kept in ignorance of his true condition; but it utterly failed to defeat the *power* of sin. It was a schoolmaster leading us to Christ; but what it was doing we knew not then; afterwards we knew. It could not conquer sin, for it was weak through the flesh; in the presence of the sin enthroned within us, the inexorable sovereign of our carnal nature, it was found to be impotent.

But the conflict yielded to us one blessed result, namely, a profound conviction that one thing was needful, even a divine Helper. Then was that divine Help made known to us in Christ. We have known Christ perhaps as a leader and commander; one to be followed; like Moses, though greater than Moses. But we now discover that his meetness corresponds to our need; that his help includes every thing that our bankrupt nature requires. We imagined that the law was our armour and Christ our leader, if indeed a Christ was needed at all; but the new and terrible experience we have had with the law shows us the utter antagonism between it and the law of self within us; and that our only Helper must be One that will descend into the very pit of our captivity and take all upon himself. God sends his own Son with the righteousness that we need. Christ appears in the likeness of sinful flesh; taking upon him our veritable nature, and naturally regarded as like us a sin-led man, until we come near to him and perceive that sin has no place in him and is impotent before him. But he is treated as a sinner by wicked men, and as such is crucified between thieves. Thus, however, the sin that condemned us and lorded it over us, is itself condemned and deprived of its authority. The expiatory death of this righteous man, the Son of God, Immanuel, obtains for us who look to him a complete justification and absolution, and clothes us with an inviolable righteousness; for, having died for us and then risen from death, he gives us his Spirit, and, therewith authority over sin and death. That power, the want of which we had so bitterly felt in our vain conflict with sin in the presence of the law, we now find introduced into ourselves by the Holy Spirit. And now, says Paul, ye are not in the flesh but in the Spirit; your carnal nature, the law of self, is supplanted, and you are led by the Spirit.

Thus, having brought his argument again (greatly strengthened) to the place where we found it at the beginning of the fifth chapter, the Apostle insists anew upon the blessedness of those who are justified by faith in Christ. Their relation to Christ is seen to be unspeakably vital. They are partners with Christ. They participate in the victory obtained by him over sin, the flesh, the world, death; they share his sonship and the inestimable privilege of recognizing God as their loving Father; the same mighty Spirit that dwelt in Him dwells in them; they have his peace; his life is theirs; they are made capable of pleasing God; and they are partners with Christ in the magnificent future that is before him.

This is the theory; it is very beautiful; but how does it tally with the facts? If it does not tally with your facts, it is because you do not receive the testimony of Paul as to what Christ is to the believer. Paul does not exhibit this picture as an ideal to which we are to be ever making approaches in this life; but he excludes every alternative this side of salvation, and affirms, with remarkable iteration, that there is no other Christian life than this. As many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the Sons of God. If any man have not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of his. To be carnally-minded is death. How then? the moment that a man looks to Christ does sin take flight for ever? Paul does not say it. But he says this. The moment you look to Christ with a genuine faith, the relations between you and Sin are completely changed; instead of his being the master, you are the master, through the Spirit of God given you. Conflicts there may be; conflicts there are; but sin shall not have dominion over you; it is yours to say, I can do all things through Christ who strengtheneth me. It is yours to triumph. 'If ye live after the flesh, ye shall die: but if ye through the Spirit do mortify the deeds of the body, ye shall live.' What we vainly attempted to do, in the presence of the law, with a view to the obtaining of peace, we now, having first obtained peace through Jesus Christ, undertake to do and that successfully by the power of the Spirit who dwells in us. Woe unto us if we live after the flesh; simply, let ourselves live; go on with our old unregenerate life; the issue will be death, banishment forever from the Lord of life and the place of life. But through the Spirit we have a life from above, and that life manifests itself in putting to death the deeds of the body.

Oh yes, there is a conflict. While we are in the world we are more or less affected by the infelicity and disorder of mundane things. The world knoweth us not, as it knew him not, and the servant is not above his master. We are saved by hope. If children, then heirs; but this very word 'heirs' speaks to us of a waiting and refers us to the future. If we suffer with him we shall reign with him. If peace were incompatible with tribulation and danger, it would be a stranger to us, and this deduction from the glory of the Gospel would need to be made. But the tribulations and persecutions of life cannot separate us from the love of Christ, and therefore they cannot separate us from peace. These counter-providences seem to say to us, Your idea that God is your friend through Christ is a delusion; he is even now candidly showing you that his feelings are only those of vehement displeasure against you. But faith enables us to reply: He loved me when he sent his Son to die for me; he predestinated me to be his before the foundation of the world; whom he justifies he certainly will glorify; I have the assurance of Christ's love in all these trials and losses; I gladly suffer with him that I may reign with him; knowing that all things shall work together for my good. This one word 'justified' of itself enables me to go forward boldly in the face of all trial and all disaster. And I have a hope that is worth a thousandfold all that this world has to offer. Let me tell you of it, that you may the better understand how worthy of God is this grand scheme of human salvation by means of faith in the justifying righteousness of Christ.

Epitome of News.

SATURDAY,—AUGUST 18, 1866.

—The following is from the proceedings of the Church Missionary Society Committee, June 5th:—The Committee received from Mr. Cardwell a copy of a despatch from Governor Blackall respecting a charge against one of the Native Ministers, which he had investigated at Lagos, of attempting to evade the restrictions of the blockade established on the Ogun river. The offence appeared to have been committed by a son of the Native Minister without the father's cognizance; but Governor Blackall pointed out the serious evils which were likely to arise, when the families of Native Ministers, engaged in extensive trading transactions, were still residing with their parents.

The Committee were compelled to close their connexion with the Rev. J. Cooper, who went out in 1862 to Derajat, in the Punjab, and, after three years of zealous labour, returned last year invalided, and was pronounced by the Medical Board not likely to be able to resume Missionary work in any tropical climate.

The Rev. J. Sheldon was introduced to the Committee upon his return from the Sindh Mission upon sick certificate, after labouring for seven years since his last visit to England. He gave interesting details of the progress of the work at Kurachi, both in respect of the school, and of the small though increasing congregation, and of the peculiar advantages afforded by Kurachi to distribute the Scriptures and Christian instruction among the pilgrims and commercial travellers passing through that port to all parts of Central Asia, Persia, and Arabia.

The death of another valuable Missionary was reported to the Committee—the Rev. G. Parsons, who went out in 1849, and was stationed for the greater part of his time at Baddagama, and undertook a few years since, the charge of the Theological Seminary for the training of Native Teachers.

The proceedings of the Conference of the Ceylon Mission were brought under the consideration of the Committee in reference to the ordination of three Native Catechists recommended by the late Rev. G. Parsons; and it was resolved, that it is desirable that Native Pastorates should be formed in the districts of Baddagama and Bentot, at which these Catechists might be located, and be in part supported by the contributions of the people. It was also resolved, on the recommendation of the Conference, that a Missionary should be selected with a special view to the study of the Pali language, being the ecclesiastical language of the Buddhists, who might be able to sustain the controversy which the Buddhist Priests are now introducing among the Christians of Ceylon.

A letter was read from the Rev. H. Townsend, Abbeokuta, May first, communicating the destruction, by accidental fire, of the Ake Mission compound, inclusive of church, schools and

dwelling-houses, on the 12th of April. The loss is estimated at about £300.

—Makunda Sahu was baptized at Cuttack in January, 1862; and only now, after 2½ years, has he recovered his wife and children. They were kept from him by zemindary influence; but an order from the Bengal Government recognizing his marital right enabled him to recover his family. He found them perishing with hunger and exposure.

—Russia has 2595 miles of completed railway; not so many as India.

—In illustration of the new Insolvency Act, a writer in the *Times of India* says:—"A native in difficulties, having first made away with his cash, jewellery and other portable valuables, takes a 'smart' European into his confidence, and acting under his counsel, or without it, writes himself indebted to a number of his friends for balances in time-bargains, or other share transactions, to the necessary extent, that is, to an amount in excess of the trade claims on him. His lawyers then call a meeting, at which his friends (having appointed a chairman who admits their claims) elect three of their number to be trustees, and lo! to the admiration of his real creditors, the insolvent has cast his bonds to the winds and walks forth a free man; not even under an obligation, except that of gratitude to the wise heads who concocted a piece of legislation, which has rendered it so easy for him, first to cheat, and then to laugh at his creditors."

The editor says:—"It was quite unnecessary to *suppose* a case, for, as our correspondent well knows, perhaps five out of every six of the meetings of creditors which have been taking place on all hands in Bombay during the past few months, would, if all were known, have served equally well to exemplify the looseness of an Act, through which more than one 'coach and six' have already been driven."

—The submarine cable in the Persian Gulf has been repaired.

—Another vessel narrowly escaped going ashore at Alibaugh.

—The Kennery Light is to be on iron piles 50 feet high, and it is hoped that it will be ready before the next monsoon. The order to erect it has been dearly purchased.

—Government telegram, Kurrachee, 15th:—"A severe storm of rain, which commenced on Saturday night and lasted till Monday forenoon, has done great damage to the Railway, carrying away heavy works at the Mulleer and Joonabaree, and large portions of the permanent way. Passenger traffic will be interrupted for six weeks, and goods traffic much longer. The fall of rain at the Mulleer was thirty-eight inches. The Telegraph has also suffered, but has been since repaired."

—*Madras Times*:—"A European named George Saville, about 35 years old, was found dead, on the 8th instant, hanging by a rope from the roof of his house in Ungapah Naick Street, Town. It appears deceased was acting as an Assistant to the Submarine Diver of the Port, and was quite well when he drew his pay a few days before his death. On the evening he died, he indulged himself with his usual quantum of arrack. He asked his paramour, Catherine Harvey, if she had been drinking, she said yes, whereupon he threatened to beat her. In spite of his threat, and in defiance of him, she sent for 'one glass more,' and strange to add, he shared the glass with her when it came. The lady sent for another glass, on the quiet, for herself, which 'sent her to sleep in the verandah.' Saville, shortly after, came out, and took a long, earnest and last look at 'Kitty,' detached a piece of rope attached to the verandah, went in, bolted the door, and half an hour after on the door being broken open, was found suspended to the roof, and a small box kicked from under his legs. Dr. Jesudasen was of opinion deceased met his death by suffocation, to wit, hanging by a rope round his neck."

MONDAY,—AUGUST 20.

—*Bombay Gazette*:—"The charge of a telegram from any part of India or Africa to America, twenty words, including the addresses, and not to exceed one hundred letters, is £25."

—The steamers *Krishna* and *Sultan*, from Suez, have both brought papers to the 26th July. Heads of intelligence:—An armistice has been settled between Austria, Prussia, and Italy, and the preliminaries of peace have been agreed upon, Austria consenting to be excluded from the new German Confederation, the north of Germany to be united under Prussia, a union of South Germany to be formed, and Venetia to be given up.

Previously to the settlement of the armistice, the Prussian and Austrian armies had collected in full force close to Vienna; Hochst, Wiesbaden, and Frankfort had been occupied by the Prussians; and an Austrian squadron had attacked and discomfited the Italian fleet in the Adriatic.

A deputation, introduced by Sir Henry Rawlinson, has had an interview with Lord Cranborne on the Mysore case. An assurance was given that the subject should be considered.

The expedition for laying the Atlantic Cable has nearly completed its undertaking. It is expected to open communications between New York and London on the 27th July.

Viscount Cranborne has brought forward the Indian Budget, showing upon the whole a favourable state of things.

Sir Hugh Rose is to be raised to the peerage as Lord Strathnairn.

A monster Reform meeting has been attempted to be held in Hyde-park, in opposition to the orders of the police authorities. Serious riots ensued. Many persons severely injured; the railings of the park torn down; and the ornamental planting destroyed. Much agitation prevails. More Reform meetings are to be held in London and eleswhere.

Cholera has appeared in several places in England, and is spreading in London.

The people of Frankfort have solicited the intervention of France and England against the exorbitant exactions of the Prussian authorities.

The breach between President Johnson and the Congress is widening. One member of the administration has resigned.

Roberts, the Fenian, has been arrested for a breach of the neutrality laws, but liberated on bail.

Lord Abercorn has been sworn in Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Lord Cranbourne has made his Financial Statement. He indicated the programme of the new administration, in these words:—"The policy of the Indian Government is a quiet and pacific one. To keep peace and to push on public works is in few words the policy of the India Office. If India can increase the enormous means of production at her command; if she can draw forth the inexhaustible elements of wealth which lie in the richness of her soil and in the teeming millions of her population; if she can impress upon neighbouring Powers, whether outside her boundary, or included within her own dominions, that her rulers have abandoned for ever that policy of annexation and of territorial aggrandisement which formerly spread distrust and caused disturbances around her; if she can diffuse among all the populations under her charge the blessings of English civilisation and government, and can impart to them a culture which will enable them to appreciate those blessings, and to render them perpetual—if all these things can be done, then this period of peace and of apparent stagnation will be turned to the best possible use it can be put to."

—The Indian Communications Committee recommend "the institution of a system of weekly steam communication between England and Bombay, on the footing of an express service, entirely unconnected with any other mail service, and that it should be left to her Majesty's Government to make their own arrangements for postal communication with China."

Also that "the Government of India sanction the use of the wires of the Railway companies by a public company willing to rent the privilege on equitable terms, or by such an organization of the several independent companies as will establish an unity of system, and bring the use of the lines fairly within the reach of the public."

Also, that arrangements should be made to bring China and Australia into telegraphic communication with India and Europe.

—The Italians are rapidly organizing a civil adminstration of their own in the ports of Venetia which they have occupied. The intention of appointing the Marquis Pepoli as Commissioner for Venetia was, it is stated, abandoned chiefly at the instigation of Ricasoli, who has now established a special commission, composed of men acquainted with the state of affairs in Venetia, and experienced in administrative matters, to introduce a regular government into the country.

—*Bombay Gazette*:—"A short time ago a Purdasee named Ramdeen was tried before the Session Judge of Tanna, for having murdered a countryman of his, named Hurillal, near Coorla, in the month of June last. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to death."

—Sewjee Nensey and Co. have failed, liabilities 21 lacs, assets 7.

—Pranjeevandas Doolubdas has failed; liabilities, 6 lacs, assets Rs. 1,163,207.

—Fall of rain up to Saturday 85½ inches.

—A number of gentlemen were taking a sail in the harbour on Sunday, when the boat capsized, and a Mr. Mumford and a boy belonging to the *Tweed* were unhappily drowned. Many others would probably have been lost if it had not been for the help afforded by the crews of neighbouring ships.

—*Englishman*:—"We are informed that in Pooree 1,543 persons are at present daily relieved; in Cuttack, 1,960; Balasore, 16,994; Midnapore, 9,667; Maunbhoom, 1,900; Nuddea, 3,111; Gya, 1,699; Sarun, 5,609; and in Tirhoot 6,361,—in all, relief is now afforded to at least 48,844 persons.

—The *Pioneer*:—"His Excellency Sir William Mansfield has instituted a suit against Captain Jervis in the Small Cause Court of Simla for a sum of Rs. 16, the estimated value of account books and vouchers detained by the latter. The hearing of the case was fixed for Friday, the 10th."

—The *Pioneer* gives the following news from Cabul, dated 23rd July 1866:—"Two merchants, just arrived from Bokhara, give news of that place up to the 6th July (22nd Sufter.) Peace arranged between Bokhara and Russia as follows:—Kokund to remain under Meer Khudyar Khan, the Russians withdrawing from Tashkhund. Their cantonment only to remain at Sakhee Khana, three koss from Tashkhund. The Russians in no way to interfere in the management of Bokhara. The King to release, with presents, six Russian officers of rank and thirty-nine inferior officers now prisoners at Bokhara. The Russians to have cantonments at Samarkhund and Charjo, and all supplies to be freely furnished by the Bokhara Government. A Russian Agent to remain at Bokhara, and a Bokhara Agent to remain in waiting at whatever place may be determined on by the Russians."

—A young Parsee fell down on Saturday afternoon last from the fifth storey of a house now being built by his father in Cowasjee Patell street in the Fort. He was picked up alive, but died soon afterwards.

—*Times of India*; Kurrachee:—Great damage has been done to the Scinde Railway by the floods.

One large iron viaduct and two stone bridges have been carried away.

The line will not be fit for traffic for six weeks at least.

The *Sindian* of August 8th, received yesterday, contain some additional details regarding the floods, from which we gather that the viaduct referred to in the above telegram was that over the river Mulleer, near the Landi station. The bridge in question was the longest on the line—being one-third of a mile long—and cost over £120,000. A number of the railway officials went to the scene of the disaster on a trolly on the 7th instant, and found the railway line broken from Bolton crossing to the Mulleer bridge. Portions of the bridge of solid wrought iron were washed down the stream a distance of half a mile.

The same paper expresses a fear that an entire village containing between 200 and 300 inhabitants had been swept away near Mulleer.

—The *Bombay Saturday Review* calls attention to the fact that water for the shipping is supplied by the Elphinstone Company (who have a monopoly) at Rs. 3 per ton. The charge is declared to be enormous, as compared with charges at other ports.

—The same :—"Colonel Crawford continues in the columns of the *Times of India* to urge the claims of Tasmania on the attention of Indian officers seeking a cheap home on retirement from the service. If only a cheap home is desired, and not the opportunity of making a fortune also, and India officers are prepared to rough it in the colonies, they may if they please go to Tasmania. But Ireland and Switzerland are just as cheap as it is, and present moreover the best means for educating children. Tasmania is not only out of the world, but is a retrograde colony. Its population, at least the population of Hobarton and Launceston, is decreasing, and so is its live stock and cultivated area."

—A Mission Chapel has been opened in Dalhousie by the Rev. Messrs. Ferguson and Taylor. It is to be under the care of a catechist.

TUESDAY,—August 21.

—*The Times* :—"The Royal visitors at Sheerness on Saturday, as well as the numerous pleasure parties flocking thither on the same errand, saw a very extraordinary and—we wish we could not feel it—a very portentous spectacle. They saw a farbric something between a ship and a diving-bell—the Romans would have called it a tortoise—almost invisible, but what there was of it ugly, at once invulnerable and irresistible, that had crossed the Atlantic safely and was anchored in our waters, with the intention of visiting Russia. Round this fearful invention were moored scores of big ships, not all utter antiquities, but modern, for there were among them steam-ships, generally screws, and therefore, none of them more than twenty years old. These ships form a considerable portion of the navy of this great maritime power, and there was not one of them that the foreigner could not have sent to the bottom in five minutes, had its errand not been peaceful. There was not one of these big ships that could have avenged the loss of its companions or saved itself from immediately sharing its fate."

—Galle telegram :—Military operations in New Zealand are almost entirely suspended; but according to latest accounts some more fighting may be expected.

Another numerous ambush near Wanganui seems to have set the Taranaki and Wellington people in full cry after a new campaign. The attempt was very nearly successful, and would have cut off Majar McDonell, the head of the Native Contingent, and several other valuable men, had it not happily been seen through and avoided.

Furious gale experienced on the East Coast of Australia, causing disastrous wrecks.

—An order of the Supreme Government makes Native States responsible for the security of the mails while in transit.

—His Excellency the Governor in Council has appointed a Committee for the collection of contributions for the famishing in Bengal and Orissa.

—*Hurkaru* :—"We learn that the fall of rain is general throughout Bengal. In Orissa there is seasonable weather, and a plentiful fall of rain. The unloading the steamer *T. A. Gibb* is proceeding favourably, and the early harvest has begun in Cuttack, Midnapore, Nuddea and Furreedpore, the produce being everywhere good. In Nuddea matters are more hopeful, and it is expected that things will have righted themselves in another six weeks."

—The fire at Mandalay, the Burmese capital; *Englishman* :—"In less than two hours the fire, which originated in a small hut, a little to the south-west of the south-west angle of the city wall had burnt its way westward for a third of a mile as far as the Shoay Tacheoung Canal, and northward for a distance of a mile and a half, until it appeared that all within burning reach had been licked up and consumed by the devouring flames. The official return of houses destroyed makes out the number to be nearly 10,000. The general belief there is, that the late destructive fire was not altogether unconnected as regards it origin with the prophesyings of the Pewnahs, or Brahmin teachers who frequent the palace, and exercise an influence over the chief occurrences of the day, either as affecting the state or the more private and domestic concerns of the royal household. The man in whose house the fire originated was summoned to the palace a day or two after the fire, and presented by the king with 200 rupees and other valuable gifts of cloths."

—*The Times* :—"Last Saturday week a small collection of pictures and drawings, mostly by modern masters, was 'submitted to public competition,' and with the following results :—One picture fetched 1,300 guineas, another 1,200 guineas, and a third over 1,000. A view of Ventnor, in the Isle of Wight, brought 975 guineas, and a pair of companion pictures—views in Holland—1,800 guineas. Altogether 26 pictures and three drawings realized exactly 10,460*l.* This auction was follwed by another, at which the 'gem' of the sale was knocked down for 2,000 guineas, while for two other specimens nearly 3,000 guineas were obtained. A view of the Thames near Maidenhead went for 660 guineas; a 'Coast Scene,' by the same artist, for 840 guineas. The total produce of the second sale was nearly 18,000*l.*—the aggregate result of the two being the realization of of 28,285*l.* in money. Four days later there was another picture sale with results of precisely the same character. On Saturday the Royal yearlings fetched on an average upwards of 400 guineas apiece. In fact, we need not accumulate examples. Every person acquainted with such matters knows full well that though money may be scarce in the financial market it is abundant enough elsewhere, and that while the extremity of pressure is felt in the city, any object of art, rarity, or interest will find eager purchasers at prices absolutely fabulous."

WEDNESDAY,—August 22.

—*Our Paper* continues its account of the ravages of the recent storm :—"A Parsee saved his life by climbing up a stout neem tree, where he remained without food for two whole days; others, in a like situation, we are reliably informed, were bitten and killed by snakes which had got up the trees by instinct for preservation, three of the bodies having actually become green from the action of the poison, these, doubtless having been attacked and killed by the black cobra, which is very common in the locality. Jumma, our great dairyman, lost no less than sixty-five of his valuable buffaloes, besides cows, sheep and goats, he estimates his loss at some 7,000 rupees. All the *wungees* or water courses from the Mulleer which, leading water to depressions, irrigate thousands of acres that would otherwise be waste, are so choked with sand as to be barely traceable. To clear them will almost ruin their owners on account of the scarcity of labour and the great demand their is for it on all sides just now, still people cheerfully put up with their immense losses and appear to be in good heart. Gharra, Gooja and Tatta, standing to the southward of the railway line have all suffered severely, Tatta particularly, in which town there have been no less than 300 houses completely destroyed and many lives lost. Well informed natives say that 500 people, at least, have perished in the Kurrachee districts and we fear that they have not overestimated the number."

—*Overland Mail* :—The substance of the preliminaries of peace are thus given in a telegram from Paris :—

"Austria to recognize the dissolution of the former German Bund and the organization of a new confederation, from which she would be excluded; the North of Germany to form a union under the military and diplomatic direction of Prussia; the optional formation of union of South Germany as an independent international body; national bonds between these two unions; the annexation of the Elbe Duchies to Prussia, with the exception of the Danish portion of Schleswig; part payment by Austria, of the Prussian war expenses; the maintenance of the integrity of Austria with the exception of Venetia. These conditions have been submitted by France to Austria, who has already agreed to the first point, excluding her from the Germanic Confederation to be re-organized by Prussia. Apart from the demands submitted to Austria, Prussia intends to annex territory containing about 3,000,000 of inhabitants."

—The population of Naples, 1866, is 447,065; of Turin, 204,715; of Milan, 196,109; of Palermo 194,463; of Genoa, 137,986; of Florence, 114,363. The population of Naples is no greater than it was thirty years ago.

—*Delhi Gazette*:—"Intelligence has been received from Rangoon that on the 2nd instant an outbreak occurred at Mandalay in which the king of Burmah's brother and several men of rank were killed. The king was apparently helpless, but the movement may be to his advantage. British subjects or their property were in no way molested.

"Further particulars received by telegram from Thayet Myo state that on 2nd August, two sons of the king rose with a few followers and killed the war prince and his brother. The king is confined in his palace and the rebels are in possession of the principal towns on the Irrawaddy. Captain Sladen and the Europeans have not been interfered with."

—*Times of India*—"In our advertisement columns will be found a list of the shares forfeited by the Directors of the Mazagon Land Company, owing to the non-payment of the second call. It is probably the most formidable list of the kind ever published, comprising nearly one half the total numbers of the shares in the Company."

—Muncherjee Jewanjee, a surety for Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy to the amount of 1½ lacs goes through the Insolvent Court. Purshotum Callianjee goes through the Court; liabilities, 7 lacs, assets 1.

—The 20 lacs given by the Bengal Government for the relief of the famishing is simply an advance to be invested in rice *which is to be disposed of at the market price.* This does not appear the sort of relief most urgently required. Those that are famishing have long since spent their money.

THURSDAY,—August 23.

—*Times of India;* telegram; Calcutta, 20th :—"The total sum collected in Calcutta for the relief of the prevailing famine is Rs. 70, 000.

Accommodation is required for two thousand sick people, one thousand of whom already fill the hospitals.

The native community of Calcutta have agreed to feed 8,000 of the distressed for two months, but funds will have to be provided to protect the rest.

The committee makes a general appeal to the

public; but is thankful to Bombay for the contributions already there collected."

—The *Alfred*, *Agincourt* and *Stalwart* have been totally lost off the Cape. No lives lost, we believe.

—*Times of India*:—"The great storm which visited Bombay on August 4th extended northwards apparently as far as Kaira, a distance of 265 miles, and then appears to have struck westwards, ravaging Kattywar. The rivers of that province were flooded as they have not been for a century. Villages have been swept away, and in some places rich soil has been covered many feet deep with sand. Lives have also been lost, and standing crops completely detroyed. Wudwan, a town in the fine cotton district of Jhalawar, is one heap of ruins. The small river on which the town is situated rose as much as twenty-one feet in an incredibly short space of time."

—There is a great improvement on the Russian lines of telegraph. The messages in July averaged 17 hours less then the Turkish.

—*Times of India*:—"A Parsee appeared yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before R. B. Barton, Esq., and complained that his son, of the age of about seventeen years, left his house about two days ago without his permission, and in consequence of information received by him he believed that his son is at present in the house of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, and he prayed that a warrant might be issued against that gentleman for the production of the boy in the Court. His Worship said that he had no power whatever to interfere in the matter."

The youth is more than 18 years of age; his liberty has not been interfered with, nor his friends denied access.

—The Rev. Mr. Templeman, Moradabad, wrting in the *Secundra Messenger* says:—"How much do we hear now a day about army reform, how constantly are we told that in these days of progress we should no longer treat the soldier as a mere machine, that now there are reading rooms, concerts, reunions, workshop, &c., drunkenness is sure to decrease, that the canteens may be safely thrown open at all hours, and the well taught, well carred for soldier will soon know when he has had enough.

"The plan has been tried and with what result?—Drunkenness increased so rapidly that the canteen was quickly closed as before. Any one intimately acquainted with a soldier's mode of thought—could have foretold such a result; of no men does the proverb *quo plus habent eo plus cupiunt* hold so good, as of soldiers who are not abstainers—all they can get and of any kind—is as a general rule their motto. If Army reform is to be successful it must lay the axe to the root of the tree. You must teach the soldier to believe drink to him to be an evil; as much as he now believes it to be a good. Every officer, every doctor, every chaplain knows, that strong drink is at the root of seven-tenths of the sin, trouble, and disease in the cantonment where his lot is cast, and yet what are all those who are most interested in the suppression of this giant evil doing for its overthrow? With some very few exceptions, hardly any one of them has rendered but the slightest assistance to the Total Abstinence movement. Surely, considering how drunkenness stalks abroad in spite of the inculcation of doctrines enforcing the advantages of moderation, they must begin to lose their faith in the possibility of moderation as applied to soldiers. How thankful should we be if they would countenance, support and preach Total Abstinence!"

—The Rev. Mr. Sharkey, Masulipatam, reports that a class of Pariahs in that region evince considerable interest in Christianity. He baptized 87 adults on the 25th of February.

FRIDAY,—AUGUST 24.

—The English Mail of the 3rd arrived last night. Heads of Intelligence:—A four weeks' armistice has been concluded between Prussia and Italy and Austria. An armistice has also been arranged between Prussia and the southern German States.

Negotiations for peace are expected to be shortly opened at Prague.

Russia, it is reported, intends to propose a Congress of the Powers who signed the treaty of Vienna.

The result of the naval action at Lissa has occasioned great popular discontent in Italy. Admiral Persono has demanded a trial by court-martial. The King of Italy has met with an enthusiastic reception at Ravigo and Padua.

The Prussian Parliament is to be opened on the 5th August by the King in person.

A feeling in favour of the union of the German States under the leadership of Prussia is extending in Germany.

The dissensions between President Johnson and the Congress are increasing. Two more members of the Cabinet have resigned.

The Atlantic cable has been successfully completed, and messages have been received in London from New York in a few hours. The *Great Eastern* and her consorts will immediately endeavour to recover the cable of 1865.

No further disturbances have taken place in Hyde-park. Several large Reform meetings have been held in other places without police interference, and have passed off quietly.

The Ministerial whitebait dinner is to take place on August 4th.

There have been discussions in both Houses of Parliament on the late troubles in Jamacia.

—*Overland Mail*:—"A new method of dealing with Reform agitators has been tried with uniform success. The police have been kept out of the way, and the meetings have gone on to the end without any violation of the peace. Thousands have met together; speeches have been made; resolutions have been passed; and then the crowds have dispersed without striking a blow or damaging a shilling's worth of property. There was a monster-meeting in the Agricultural Hall on Monday evening, and another out of doors on Tuesday evening in Lincoln's Inn Fields. At all these meetings resolutions in favour of Reform, and adverse to the present Government, were passed. Nothing is received with greater acclamation than the proposal to send a deputation to the QUEEN, and to petition her to remove her present Ministers and to restore Russell and Gladstone to her councils."

—It is feared that the *Cyclops* which left Bombay for Liverpool with cotton, January 11th has been lost.

—In answer to Lord Lyveden, the Earl of Carnarvon stated that the proposal of the British North American colonists for a confederation had been received at the Colonial Office, but that it would be impossible to ask the opinion of Parliament upon it during the present session.

—In the House of Commons:—"Mr. Buxton brought under notice the concluding paragraph in the report of the Royal Commissioners on the Jamaica disturbances, to the effect that the punishments inflicted were excessive; that the punishment of death was unnecessarily frequent; that the floggings were reckless, and at Bath positively barbarous; that the burning of 1,000 houses was wanton and cruel; and to the further statement of the commission, that among the sufferers there were many who were neither directly or indirectly parties to the disturbances. He moved that the House deplored the excessive punishments which followed the suppression of the disturbances of October last in Jamaica, and especially the unnecessary frequency with which the punishment of death was inflicted; that while approving the course taken by Government in dismissing Mr. Eyre from the governorship of the island, the House concurred in the view expressed by the late Colonial Secretary that 'while any very minute endeavour to punish acts which may now be the subject of regret' would not be expedient, still 'that great offences ought to be punished,' and that grave excesses of severity on the part of any civil, military, or naval officers ought not be passed over with impunity. That, in the opinion of the House, it was the duty of Government to award compensation to those whose property was wantonly and cruelly destroyed, and to the families of those who were put to death illegally; and that, since considerably more than a thousand persons were proved to have been executed or severely flogged on the charge of participating in these disturbances, all further punishment on account of them ought to be remitted. Having commented at great length upon the evidence taken before the commissioners, and the excessive measures of repression adopted by the military, the hon. gentleman said that the simple issue before the House was whether it sanctioned or disapproved the atrocious proceedings which had taken place. For his own part he could only say that he would rather follow a son of his to the grave than that he should have been a member of a court-martial which could have consigned so many innocent beings to a violent and ignominous death."

In the debate on Church Rates:—"Sir G. Grey observed that the upshot of the debate was to show that whoever undertook to deal with church rates, except on the principle of absolute and unconditional abolition, undertook a very thankless task. The principle of the present bill, however, was a sound one, for it practically abolished the rate, while it left machinery adequate for the raising of the rates in such parishes as were still willing to raise the tax."

—"Mr. Gladstone (says a clerical journal) continues his efforts to bring together leaders of opposite religious parties. Recently he has had private parties at which the Bishop of Oxford has found himself shoulder to shoulder with the Rev. H. Allon or the Rev. Newman Hall, and a Baptist preacher by the side of an Evangelical bishop, and so on."

—"Emma, the Queen of the Sandwich Islands, has left England on her return to her dominions. Her appeal to the High Churchmen of England for assistance for religious purposes has not been a success. Her expenses must have been considerable, and the gross amount received has been only 5,000*l.*, in addition to another 5,000*l.* for a memorial cathedral."

—"The annual conference of the Wesleyan Methodists has been sitting at Leeds. The Rev. W. Arthur, M.A., was elected president. He received 243 votes. His nearest competitors were—John Bedford, 73; G. Scott, 26. The Rev. John Farrar was elected secretary. On the 28th ult. a letter was read from the president of the New Connexion Conference, conveying fraternal sentiments, and accompanying a series of resolutions expressive of desire for a union between the various bodies of Methodists. The reading of these documents evoked warm manifestations of sympathy in the conference, and an influential committee was appointed to prepare a brotherly reply."

—"There are not wanting zealous Protestants in Berlin and elsewhere, who take a grim interest in the fact that by the defeat at Sadowa the house of Hapsburg 'met its doom' on the very ground where, some 250 years ago, Ferdinand II. so ruthlessly stamped out the Protestantism and the freedom of Bohemia. It is said, indeed, that a Berlin pastor of rank predicted the victory on that field a fortnight before the event. After the battle of Weissenberg, in 1620, the Emperor systematically laboured to extirpate the new religion and its professors.

—Martial law has been declared in Vienna

—"News has been received from New York by the ordinary channels to the 21st July, and by the Atlantic telegraph to the 1st August. The political animosity between the Radicals and the President's supporters is daily increasing. President Johnson has vetoed the Freedman's Bureau Bill, as was expected, upon the same grounds as those on which he vetoed a similar bill

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in February last, but both Houses of Congress have passed the bill over the veto."

—A Florence letter in the *Moniteur* says:—"An interesting experiment has lately been made on Mont Cenis in presence of M. Behic, French Minister of Public Works, accompanied by several engineers. The portion of the railway already completed on the slopes along the carriage road of the mountain was gone over by a train consisting of several carriages at a rate of 11 miles an hour in ascending, and 9½ in coming down. The incline sometimes attains 8½ feet in the 100, and some of the turnings have a radius of only 40 metres (133 feet). The works on the Italian side are to be completed by the end of October next, so that there is reason to hope that, by the month of November next, Italy and France may be united by an uninterrupted line of railway."

—"Another tunnel has just been bored through the Alleghany mountains from the Ohio valley to the sea-board. It is 4,750 feet long, and is large enough for a double line of rails. It is 2,200 feet above the level of the sea, and has taken ten years in boring."

—There were no less than 600,000 bales of cotton afloat at the end of last month. Cotton must go still lower and stay there.

—The outgoing Mail is kept back till to-morrow. The authorities could easily give notice a day before, as the Secretariate are early notified regarding the progress of the Governor-General's despatches.

—The Banks are closed *to-day* on account of the Cocoanut festival which takes place *to-morrow afternoon.*

—The deaths last week were 271.

—*Times of India*:—"The directorate of the Eastern Financial Association, of which body defendant was an energetic member, desiring to increase the capital of the Association, resolved to issue a large number of new shares, the directors retaining a certain large proportion for themselues, and disposing of the remaining 12,500, by public auction. As, however, the sale of so many shares would be apt to glut the market and consequently lead to a depreciation of the old shares, of which defendant, in company with 'Premchund Roychund and others,' held some 15,000, it was considered advisable to take steps to prevent this depreciation. After 'some conversation' on the subject with his brother dircetors, Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff proceeded to the auction room and bought in 10,000 of the shares at a higher premium than that ruling in the bazaar, though, as he himself confesses, he never intended to pay for them, the sale being regarded by him as only 'nominal.' In other words, he looked upon the auction purely as a scheme for 'rigging the market.'"

The cheque for this 10,000 shares *found* its way back into Mr. Pestonjee's pocket.

—The *Times of India* has received for the Famine Fund about Rs. 10,000.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

London, August 1st.—The King of Prussia has annexed the entire Hanoverian Kingdom to his dominions. The integrity of Saxony is to be maintained. The Austrian Government is to pay Prussia an indemnity of £3,000,000.

In yesterday's sitting of the House of Commons a motion was brought forward for the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into and report upon the causes of the recent monetary crisis. Government opposed the motion, which after considerable discussion was adjourned until the 3rd inst.

1,250 deaths from cholera have now occurred in London.

Aug. 2nd.—Queen Victoria and President Johnson have exchanged congratulatory messages on the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable between Europe and America, and on the speedy conclusion of the Continental war.

The Italian Government have contracted a loan of 350,000,000 lira.

Aug. 3rd.—The suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland has been prolonged by Government.

Advices received from New Orleans state that riots had taken place in that city, and that martial law had been proclaimed in consequence.

Aug. 4th.—In the House of Commons yesterday a "count out" prevented further discussion on the motion brought forward on Tuesday last to appoint a Royal Commission to enquire into the recent monetary crisis.

Aug. 6th.—The reported conclusion of an armistice of four weeks between the Austrian and Italian armies is now stated to be premature. Negotiations are said to be still in progress.

The King of Prussia opened the Legislative Chambers yesterday in person. His Majesty delivered a speech from the throne, in which he expressed a hope that the recent events in Germany would now contribute towards a settlement of the conflict so long existing between the Ministry and Chamber of Deputies concerning the annual military Budget. The King made no reference, in his speech, to the future apportionment of the Northern States of Germany.

Aug. 7th.—Government have resolved to carry out the recommendations of the Select Committee of the House of Commons concerning the weekly postal service to Bombay, when the existing contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company shall have expired.

The American Congress has abolished the stringent provisions hitherto existing concerning the observance of the laws of neutrality.

August 8th.—The Secretary of State for India has announced the steps to be taken as a remedy for the grievances of those officers who suffered by the reorganisation of the military service. Any officer who joined the Indian army before the amalgamation of the Company's and Queen's services will be permitted to enter the Staff Corps. The grievances of those officers who sustained losses in consequence of the cessation of the old system of purchase are to be remedied by the appointment of a Committee in each Presidency to enquire into the case of each officer retiring, Government paying compensation.

A great storm has occurred in the Adriatic Sea, causing considerable damage to several vessels of the Italian fleet. The steam ram *Affondatore*, which recently took part in the engagement between the Italian and Austrian fleets, foundered in the storm.

1,403 deaths from cholera and diarrhœa took place in London and its vicinity last week.

August 9th.—The truce established for eight days between the Austrian and Italian armies has been prolonged until Saturday next the 11th instant.

Definitive peace negotiations between Italy, Prussia and Austria, are being conducted at Prague.

The Bill brought forward by the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords for the amendment of the law relating to treaties of extradition, has been passed. Its operation is to be limited to one year.

Another demonstration in favour of Reform has been made in the Guildhall, London.

Aug. 10th.—The French Government have demanded of Prussia a cession of territory and the restoration of the French frontier as existing previous to the year 1814. The Italian army has been withdrawn from the Tyrol.

Parliament was prorogued yesterday.

The Royal Message ordering the prorogation of the Houses states that the present relations of Great Britain with foreign Powers are friendly.

Her Majesty, it says, regrets the continuance of the present exceptional state of legislation in the affairs of Ireland.

The good faith of the Government of the United States relative to the Fenians is cordially acknowledged. The message concludes by stating that the long monetary crisis is not yet sensibly mitigated, but that trade generally is sound.

Aug. 13th.—The proposed armistice of four weeks between the Austrian and Italian armies nas been signed on behalf of their Governments by General La Marmora and the Archduke Albrecht.

A deputation from English Banks has had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the purpose of urging upon him the necessity of measures being taken by Government to mitigate the present crisis. In reply Mr. Disraeli assured the gentlemen composing the deputation that he was to give the matter his earliest consideration.

Aug. 14th.—The *Moniteur* of to-day publishes an article demonstrating that the intentions of the Emperor Napoleon towards Prussia are pacific.

It is stated that in reply to the demand of the Emperor for the restoration of the frontier as existing in 1814, Prussia has declared that the rectification of the Rhenish frontier and the difficulties of the Bavarians shall be discussed by the representatives of the powers simultaneously with the negotiations for peace.

Aug. 15th.—The liquidator of the Agra and Masterman's Bank has announced that a first dividend of five shillings in the pound will be payable on and after the 17th September next.

Telegraphic advices received from Berlin state that in yesterday's sitting of the Prussian Legislative Chambers the Ministry brought forward a Bill of Indemnity for the financial administration of the country.

Cholera is now decreasing in England.

The Emperor Napoleon has acknowledged the justice of the arguments brought forward by Prussia against the rectification of the Rhenish frontier. The friendly relations hitherto existing between the Courts of Berlin and Paris are maintained.

Aug. 16th.—Advices received here from Washington state that Congress, previous to adjournment, had appropriated the sum of 200 million dollars for the equalisation of soldiers' bounties.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATHS.

CRAWLEY—August 14th, at Mhow, Catherine, the dearly loved wife of Colonel Thomas Robert Crawley, of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, aged 32 years.

LOW—August 20th, at Mazagon, at 4-40 P. M., the beloved wife of Mr. J. Richard Low, aged 31 years, after a short illness, subsequent to her confinement.

DONALDSON—At Kurrachee, on the 13th instaut, Mr. P. E. Donaldson, C. E. Mulleer.

BRITTEN—August 18th, at Rungaum, Khandeish, Mary Lucy Walburga, youngest daughter of Captain Britten, Staff Corps, aged 15 months.

Advertisements.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, will be held at the Offices of the Bank, in Meadow Street, Bombay, on FRIDAY the 7th day of September 1866, at 12 o'clock (noon), for confirming the Resolution passed at the adjourned General Meeting of Shareholders held on MONDAY, the 13th day of August 1866, to substitute the following for Clause XCIX. of the Bank's Articles of Association:—

"That the Shares of every Shareholder, as well as all Dividends and Interest which shall become payable to him out of the Funds of the Company, shall be always subject to a lien thereon in favour of the Company, for and in respect of any monies which may, from time to time, be due from such Shareholder to the Company in respect of any Calls that may have been made upon any Shares of such Shareholder in the Company or otherwise however as a debt due to the Company from him, either alone or jointly with any other person or persons, and that the Company shall be entitled to have such lien made available by sale of the said Shares as a first charge thereon, and in case of such sale the transfer of such shares by any Officer of the Company appointed by the Board shall be deemed a good and sufficient transfer of the property in such Shares to the purchaser thereof, and the Company shall also have full power to retain and apply the Monies to arise from such sale or any such Interest or Dividends in repayments of the Monies which may be so due to the Company from the shareholder entitled thereto, and in the event of any action at Law or Suit in Equity being brought by such shareholder against the Company for the recovery of any such Interest or Dividends, the Company may plead this present provision in support and justification of the retention thereof, provided that nothing contained in this paragraph shall by implication or otherwise protect from forfeiture any Share, Dividends, or Interest, which shall be forfeited or be liable to be forfeited for the benefit of the Company from any defaulting Shareholder as hereinbefore provided."

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES HOSSACK,
General Manager.

Bombay, 21st August 1866.

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